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The Chicago Tribune.

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[illegible]

KANSAS CITY WRECKED.

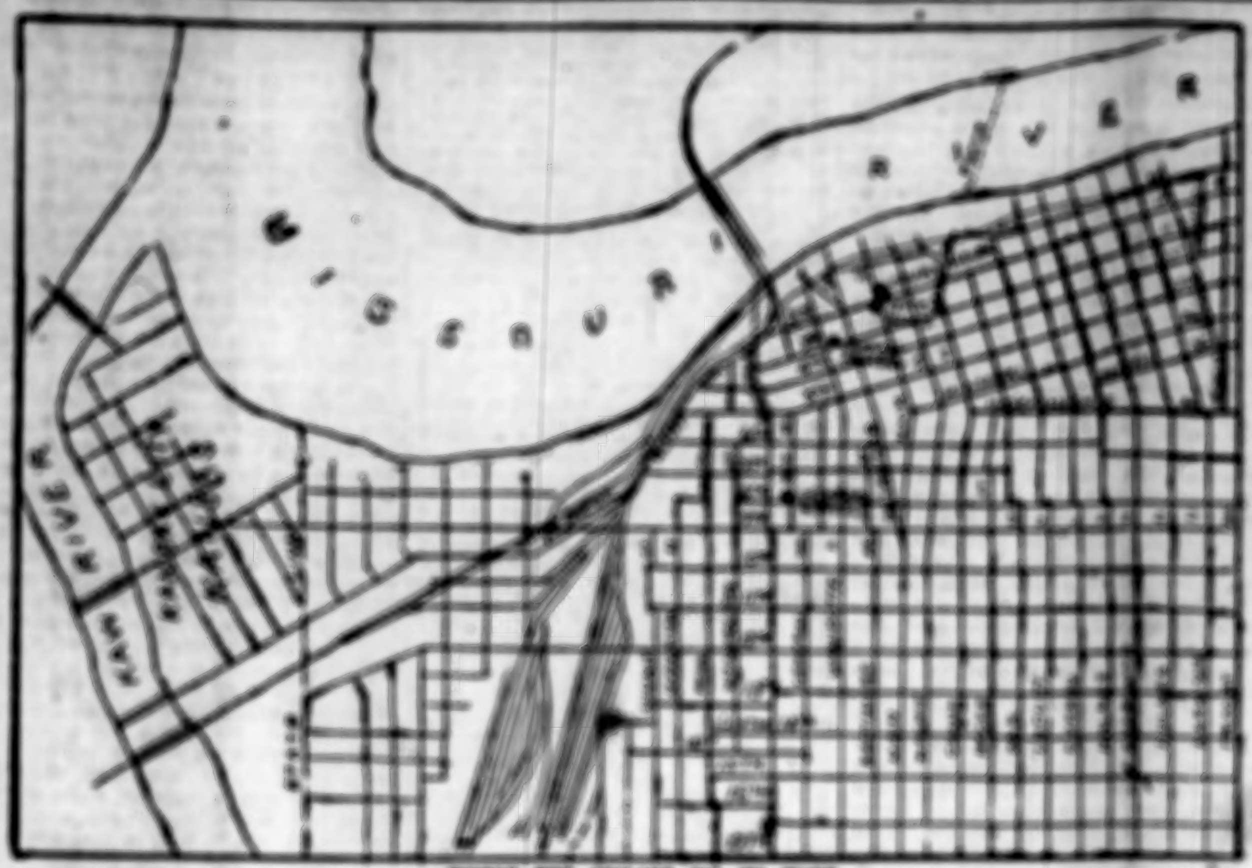
A CLOUDBURST AND TORNADO COMBINED SWEEP THE TOWN.

The Court-House, the Lathrop School Building, an Overall Factory, and Spice Mills Demolished—Twenty-nine or More People Killed and Many Injured—The Streets Deluged with Water and Then Filled with Debris by the Hurricane.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 11.—[Special.] [illegible]

Twenty-nine Were Killed.

[illegible]



WHERE THE CYCLONE DID ITS WORK.

[illegible]

Searching the Victims.

[illegible]

The Storm Three Years Ago.

[illegible]

FOUR LIBEL SUITS SQUELCHED.

A Quartet of $100,000 Actions Against "The Tribune" for Alleged Libel Brought to a Sudden Termination.

[illegible]

THE TRUNK MYSTERY.

[illegible]

A TERRIBLE WRECK.

Three Men Killed and Twenty-five Cars Demolished on the Pennsylvania Road.

[illegible]

THE PRESIDENT-KILLER AT WORK.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Assassinate the Head of the Argentine Republic.

[illegible]

A BIG FIRE IN BUFFALO.

[illegible]

MR. BRUSCHKE'S PISTOL.

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE COILS TIGHTENING.

[illegible]

THE HOOSIERS' TURN NOW.

[illegible]

PULLMAN AND VICINITY.

[illegible]

RIOTOUS SENSATIONS.

[illegible]

AID FOR POLICE AND FIREMEN.

[illegible]

WORKERS IN RELIGION.

[illegible]

LONGING FOR POWER.

[illegible]

OBITUARY.

[illegible]

LOCAL LABOR.

Among the Iron-Workers.

[illegible]

MURDERED BY APACHES.

[illegible]

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

[illegible]

THE DACEY HANGING.

Preparations for the Event at Woodstock—The Prisoner Remains Calm.

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

[illegible]

THE TALK IN WASHINGTON

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

JACK HAGGERTY'S TALKS.

[illegible]

SOMETHING STRANGE.

[illegible]

WOMEN BARRED OUT.

[illegible]

MANIFESTLY UNFAIR.

[illegible]

OHIO'S STATE TROUBLES.

[illegible]

MOST BEHIND THE BARS.

[illegible]

A LEGISLATOR'S SON.

[illegible]

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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[illegible]

BY CITY CARRIERS.

[illegible]

THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICE.

[illegible]

POSTAGE.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS TODAY.

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1886.

QUEEN VICTORIA yesterday opened the Liverpool International Exhibition.

JAMES D. SMITH has been elected President of the New York Stock Exchange.

HERR JOHANN MOST, the notorious Socialist and dynamiter, has been arrested in New York.

THE exports from New York for the week ending May 11 were valued at [illegible], exclusive of specie.

THE twenty-eighth annual State Convention of the Illinois Sunday-School Association is in session at Bloomington.

THERE has been a marked improvement in the Pittsburg (Pa.) iron trade during last week. Many of the puddling furnaces are on double time, as well as the finishing departments.

A CLOUDBURST at Kansas City yesterday caused the loss of at least a dozen lives and destroyed many thousand dollars' worth of property. The court-house and many other buildings were wrecked.

[illegible], for many years a prominent member of the Board of Trade, and at one time President, died suddenly of apoplexy at 8 o'clock Monday evening at his residence, No. 1836 Prairie avenue.

THERE is still considerable uncertainty in regard to the outcome of the Grecian imbroglio. Although the new Prime Minister has promised that he will disarm the Greek army, his countrymen still maintain a warlike attitude.

THE London *Standard*, referring to the arrival in England of Oliver Wendell Holmes, says: "The Cephalonia has landed a guest as honored as any who has crossed the Atlantic within the memory of the present generation."

THE Confederate Brigadiers in the House of Representatives attempted yesterday during the course of a debate on an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill to malign the memory of Edwin M. Stanton. They were promptly [illegible] down.

A FREIGHT wreck in the mountains on the Pennsylvania Railroad demolished twenty-five cars, killed three men outright, and obstructed the tracks so badly that it took twelve hours to clear them. The accident was the result of a heavy storm.

THE steamship Amelia of Baltimore, belonging to J. L. Bell & Co., tropical-fruit importers, has been given up as lost. She sailed from Port Antonio, Jamaica, April 24, with a cargo of bananas, and up to the present time had not been heard from.

THE Wisconsin Central people will probably have the Bridewell Lot bill called up in the Senate at an early date. Since it got through the House they have not been in much of a hurry, because the amendments made in that body were satisfactory and the Senate is expected to concur.

THE rope with which James Dacey, the murderer of Ald. Gaynor, is to be hanged was yesterday sent to Sheriff [illegible] at Woodstock, McHenry County, by Sheriff Hanchett. The new scaffold used at the execution of Mulkowski, on which Dacey will be hanged, was sent to Woodstock Monday.

C. J. [illegible], proprietor of a furniture factory on Division street, last evening attempted to arrest a couple of striking employés, basing his authority on a star furnished him by the police department. The men resisted and were shot. The wounds of one may prove fatal. The shooter was arrested.

THE Supreme Court of New York has denied the application of Miss Kate Stoneman for admission to the bar, and holds that women cannot practice in the courts of the State. Judge Learned bases his opinion on the section of the code which prescribes regulations and rules for the case of a male citizen applying to be admitted to practice. Although public opinion has changed in regard to women practicing, he maintains that the use of the word "male" in the code prevents their admission.

THE money market, sterling exchange, and investment securities were very dull. The New York stock market was quiet, and the fluctuations were small.—The Chicago produce markets were very irregular in tone, but developed a decided change in the direction of strength. Wheat opened very weak, and sold as low as 76¾ cents for June, being the minimum price thus far, but it turned, as other articles did not weaken badly, and all were strong later. [illegible]

[illegible]

FAILURE OF THE SHORT-DAY AND LONG-PAY SYSTEM.

It is clearly apparent that the Trades Assembly of Chicago is beginning to realize the folly of the short-day and long-pay strikes that have been precipitated in this city and to appreciate the truth of what THE TRIBUNE has kindly and sincerely told its members so many times recently: that a strike for eight hours' work with ten hours' pay, or for eight hours' work in machine shops with nine hours' or even eight hours' pay, cannot be made successful unless all other cities competing in business with Chicago should inaugurate the same hours and pay system at the same time. Even then, with the system in universal use, its ultimate effect would probably be unsatisfactory to workingmen.

The speeches made at the meeting of the assembly Sunday night indicate that workingmen are beginning to appreciate some of these hard facts that stand in their way. [illegible], for instance, notified the unions that "the other competing cities "were not assisting in the movement the "way it was expected, and it would not be a "success unless all the cities went into it, "any more than one trade could adopt it and "others not." John [illegible] was of opinion that mistakes had been made, and the workingmen were more to blame for the failure of the movement than any other cause. [illegible] of the Bricklayers' Union hit the nail on the head when he said: "There was no establishing the eight-hour "system except at a sacrifice. If they made "exorbitant demands it would be the old "story that had always defeated the eight-"hour movement. Even if they got an advance, it would react upon them in a little "while if business got so bad that they "would be thrown out of employment altogether."

This is the same that THE TRIBUNE has told the workingmen. It has pointed out to them on several occasions that the area of the strike for eight hours' work with ten hours' pay has been confined almost entirely to Chicago, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, and St. Louis, mainly to Chicago and Milwaukee, and that in the New England States it has been confined to the building trades, whose business it has effectually killed for the present season, just as it has here. It has shown them that in all lines of production in which Eastern cities, which have not had to make concessions, compete with us the eight-hour system could not be adopted because these ten-hour cities would undersell Chicago and take away the business. Even if they could force Chicago into it her manufacturers could not remain in business any length of time if other cities and outlying towns continued production on the ten-hour basis. Hence the permanent success of the eight-hour, long-pay system depends entirely upon its adoption by competing cities, and neither voluntary concession by the employer on the one hand nor compulsion by the workingmen on the other can change it. The workingmen are now beginning to appreciate this. Can they not look a little further and see that even if they could make the movement universal the tendency would be to advance prices to a point sufficient to compensate for the two hours a day lost in idle machinery, and that the advanced prices must diminish the purchasing power of the farmers and thereby lessen the volume of business, which would end in the discharge of workmen?

CAMDEN'S SHORT-HAUL AMENDMENT.

Every Senator from the West voted against Camden's short-haul amendment to the Inter-State Commerce bill, but it was adopted nevertheless by a small majority. As reported by the committee the bill aimed to prevent discrimination between persons shipping "from the original point of departure," but the Camden amendment strikes out these words so that as now amended the act prohibits special rates to either persons or places, except in a very few cases. As we understand it, the bill in its present form will in effect empower five Commissioners to say whether any city or town shall enjoy its natural transportation facilities or not—a power which it was well said in the Senate should not be intrusted to "a board of angels." Viewing the amendment in this light, Senator Ingalls compared it to "a crowbar thrust into the works of a watch," and declared that under it "not a pound of beef or grain could be brought East from Iowa, Kansas, or Nebraska by rail." This is no doubt an overstatement, but the sectional vote on the amendment shows a deep-seated belief that the proposed change would be injurious to the West.

The question involved in the short-haul doctrine is one of great difficulty, and should be treated with great care. Senator Camden and the other supporters of the amendment contended forcibly that it covered a principle already adopted in Illinois, Massachusetts, and other States, and that it was plainly and manifestly unjust to permit a greater charge in the aggregate for a shorter than for a longer haul over the same line and in the same direction. In the abstract this proposition is undoubtedly true, but Mr. Camden seems to overlook the fact that the short-haul principle cannot be applied to inter-State lines as it can to roads within a State. In this State the short-haul doctrine has been established by statute, but the law applies to every road engaged in Illinois business and bears equally on all of them. If a similar law should be adopted by Congress it would apply to every road running between Chicago and tide-water except the Canadian lines, which would be entirely free from any such restriction. One may well doubt that the Canadian roads would at once secure a monopoly of the eastbound business and that the immediate effect of the law would be to enrich the foreigners who own the stock and bonds of the Grand Trunk system. That road could still make rates which the American lines would be forbidden by law to meet, thus furnishing a case of law-protected monopoly not often equaled. Sound as the short-haul doctrine is in theory, it cannot be applied fairly and justly unless it reaches all the lines competing for the same traffic.

It is questionable whether the Camden amendment does not go beyond a prohibition of discrimination and tend to deny special rates even when they are fair and just. There is no question that such rates often spring not from favoritism or discrimination, but from the natural advantages one place has over another owing to the competition of water routes, and certainly Congress cannot attempt to remedy inequalities of this character. Senator [illegible] was very emphatic in his opposition to the Camden amendment, and in the course of his remarks said:

> [illegible]

But how could the Camden amendment secure such advantage for "other points"? On the Pennsylvania line, for instance, 60 per cent of the business is local and only 40 per cent represents through traffic, and as a matter of course if the road were required to equalize its rates it would abandon the through instead of the local business. Other American lines would do the same, but the Canadian roads could afford to take the eastward traffic at present rates. Chicago would not necessarily lose her advantages as a shipping point, but how would the change benefit places that would only be served by American lines? It is evident that the Camden amendment involves some very difficult questions. The Senate should take it up again and give it a very careful reconsideration. It does not follow that a principle used successfully in State legislation can be adopted by Congress without leading to mischievous results. Such a radical measure as the Camden amendment should not be adopted until it has been viewed in every light and made the subject of the most mature consideration.

REORGANIZING THE OHIO SENATE.

A competent mind-reader would probably testify that the runaway Ohio Democratic Senators are pretty well satisfied with the course of the Republicans in ejecting the four frauds and reorganizing the State Senate. They have been in a tight place for some time, and for a month at least have desired nothing so much as some means to escape from a perplexing dilemma. They could not make an abject surrender and abandon the four frauds from Hamilton County without stultifying themselves and leaving the party without a "local issue" for the fall campaign. If the four frauds were to be unseated from the Senate the Democrats desired at least a text for campaign howling. Unable to face the music and accept defeat in a manly fashion, they fled from the State well knowing that this course left the Republicans no option but to reorganize the Senate. No doubt they now feel that they have made the best of a bad situation and can go into the fall campaign howling about so-called "revolutionary proceedings" which they helped to bring about and in fact made necessary.

According to the legal principle that men are supposed to intend the natural and probable consequences of their acts, what could have been the object of the Democratic runaways in fleeing from the State? They must have known, according to the precedents established in Ohio, that this action would lead to a reorganization of the Senate by the admission of the four contesting Hamilton members. But to make matters doubly sure they fled after the General Appropriation bill was passed, but was still unsigned, knowing that according to law it had to be signed in the presence of a quorum of the Senate, and that unless the Republicans reorganized the Senate the State Government would be brought to a standstill. They calculated well, and no doubt each member decamped feeling a positive assurance that the Republicans would be compelled to act just as they did. This view is strengthened by the circumstance that Van Cleaf, the lone sentinel left to guard their rights by entering objections and asking for a call of the House, deserted his post, when by remaining he would have prevented the reorganization single-handed and alone. Instead of remaining to object and show there was no quorum present, Van Cleaf took himself out of the way and there was not a straw left in the way of the Republicans. The circumstantial evidence is complete to show that the Ohio Democrats purposely aided and facilitated the reorganization of the Senate in every indirect way in their power. They did this to get themselves out of a bad scrape and be able to harangue the faithful about "usurpation" and "revolution."

If the Ohio Senate has kept its Journal in proper shape there can be no question about the legality of the present organization. In passing on such a question the courts will not listen to oral evidence, but will consider only that which is shown by the Journal itself. If the proceedings in unseating the four fraudulent members were properly journalized and the record fails to show the absence of a quorum, the action will stand. It was the privilege of every Democratic member to object and insist on a roll-call, but the runaways abandoned their rights and cannot plead them now.

THE CANADIAN SEIZURE.

The seizure of the American fishing-schooner David J. Adams by the Canadian steamer Lansdowne upon the ground of violating the law in buying bait at Digby, N. S., inside of the three-mile limit, is severely exercising Secretary Bayard's friendly relations towards everything English. The British Minister at Washington, much to the Secretary's disappointment, declines to make any explanation upon the simple ground that he has none to make, and notifies Mr. Bayard that if he wants any information on the subject he must get it through the United States Minister to England. Judging from the tone of all the English papers Mr. Bayard's quest for an explanation from the British Government will be a fruitless one, as it has no interest in the affair at all. The Government just now has enough to occupy its attention with Irish matters, Russian matters, Greek matters, and Burmese matters without troubling itself about the seizure of a Yankee fishing-smack by the Blue Noses. The Secretary, therefore, may have to send to Halifax for information.

The situation in a nutshell seems to be about as follows: The Canadians contend that the old vague treaty of 1818, which is the only compact left in our relations with Canada, provides that American fishing-vessels can only enter Canadian ports for certain reasons, which are specifically designated, and, as the purchasing of fish-bait is not included among those reasons, hence the schooner had violated the treaty and was liable to seizure. This is a narrow view of treaty privileges, to say the least, and even were it tenable under a strict construction of the antiquated old treaty, the commercial treaties which have since been made between this country and Great Britain, and which have been acknowledged as part and parcel of international commercial law, secure this right to American fishing-vessels as a lawful commercial privilege. If the Canadians, therefore, take refuge behind their treaty of 1818, all that is left for this Government is to retaliate upon the Canadian fishing-vessels which can enter our ports and call, purchase supplies, and sell their fish, by virtue of these same commercial treaties, and exclude them from the enjoyment of such privileges on penalty of seizure. In a word, if a Yankee smack can't run into a Canadian port to buy supplies then a Canadian smack must not expect to run into an American port. That is the American view of it. It is probable that neither the President nor the Secretary of State, whose hands are full of the Fisheries Commission business, and who would like to accommodate the Canadians at the expense of our fishery business, will take the American view of it. However, as Congress succeeded in forcing them to abandon that idea, it may also be able to induce them to insist upon fair treatment of our fishermen pending the time when Nova Scotia cuts loose from the Confederation and comes into the American Union of States. Then Blue Noses and Yankees can fish "together" comfortably.

ADDITIONAL POLICEMEN.

Ald. Dixon's ordinance proposing to add 150 men to the police force is a proper one. That the increase is needed is admitted on all hands. Mayor Harrison told the Executive Committee of the Manufacturers' Association Saturday that he was not able to protect the factories "because the police force was inadequate," and he "did not want to call out the militia." The lumber-dealers say that they could have resumed work last week, that they had a sufficient force of men willing to begin operations, but they were afraid that to commence would lead to trouble, as the force of police was not sufficient to hold the turbulent strikers in check. Similar complaints have been made by the representatives of other industries. There seems to be no question, indeed, as to the desirability of increasing the force. The Council and the city authorities are agreed on that point. The only question to be considered appears to be: Where shall the money for the payment of the extra men come from? Ald. Dixon has answered this in what seems to be a satisfactory manner.

He has shown that under the improved system of keeping the records of the police courts and of collecting the fines which has been introduced by City-Attorney Washburne the municipal revenue will be increased $50,000. It is estimated that by the reduction made in the city gas bills through the substitution of four-foot burners, the shortening of the hours of lighting, and the paying down of prices about $110,000—at least $100,000—can be saved; and the money from secret sources, under Judge Shepard's decision, be used to pay off the arrearages in the gas bills of past years. If the Council, as now seems probable, adopts the contract system for scavenging about $40,000 more can be saved. There are other directions also in which economy might be practiced. There will, therefore, be about $100,000 available for the payment of the extra men and for other emergencies of the city. The average cost per officer for the seven months from June to January will be only about $500—or for the entire extra force about $90,000. Ald. Dixon's proposal can be given effect if the administration permits. The ordinance has been referred to the Finance Committee, which will give it careful consideration and which will report without unnecessary delay.

That the increase will be made soon is quite certain; if not now, at least next spring. Even in the most peaceful times the police force of Chicago is inadequate. It is numerically less than that of Boston, whose population is not much more than 60 per cent of the population of Chicago. Brooklyn has nearly 400 more officers. The beat of the Chicago patrolman, on account of the great extent of territory covered by the city, is about four times the extent of the average beat in other large cities. A large percentage of the force is employed at bridges and crossings, being withdrawn for that purpose from what is considered ordinary police duty. If the increase can be made without conflicting with the charter provisions it should be. Ald. Dixon's ordinance ought to be passed.

WHOLESALE MASSACRE PLANNED.

There seems to be little doubt now that Spies, Fielden, Schwab, Parsons, and their fellow-Anarchists planned a wholesale massacre of the Chicago police force preparatory, perhaps, to looting the city. The throwing of the one bomb last Tuesday night was premature. It would have been followed up by similar performances but for the bravery and steadfastness displayed by the officers. Evidence on these points accumulates. Joseph Gruenhut, who by sympathy and associations is in a position to know, said four months ago that "bombs were being made in considerable numbers." He predicted that the great crisis would come "about the 1st of May, or soon thereafter." This was the occasion "for which the Socialists were arming," not "with rifles and revolvers, as they did formerly, but with dynamite." Spies, the Anarchist leader, now in jail, was in the habit of exhibiting dynamite bombs to his visitors and explaining the manner in which they might be exploded. Bombs were found at his office after his arrest. There can be little doubt that many hundred similar instruments of death have been scattered broadcast in the Bohemian sections of the city. At the rooms of the Anarchist [illegible], arrested Saturday morning in the southwestern part of the city, the police found a dynamite bomb mold, bottles of glycerine, and other explosive substances which enter into the composition of murderous missiles. In the closet of the Anarchists' hall, in the same section of the city, a dynamite-cartridge mold was found. Its appearance indicated that it had recently been used. The police claim to have evidence that "one hundred stand of arms and a vast quantity of dynamite known to have been in the hall had been carried off the day before and secreted in houses in the neighborhood."

Lieut. [illegible] says that he has it on good authority that the attack on [illegible]'s store in the southwestern section of the city was but "a subterfuge to call the larger portion of the police force to the spot when a shower of bombs was to have been poured on them."

All this and much more evidence now in the hands of the police points to carefully-laid plans for the massacre of the police and the destruction or pillage of the city. That dynamite bombs were made and distributed by the thousand is not doubted. The Anarchists have been quietly at work for months. While Spies, Parsons, Schwab, and Fielden were preaching dynamite their tools were preparing to use it. It will be no easy matter to discover where the Anarchists have secreted their bombs. But if further outrages like that of Tuesday night would be prevented, a thorough search should be made to discover where they are hid away. If he is so disposed, and as a city official he ought to be, Joe Gruenhut may be able to give the detectives valuable information as to the whereabouts of the deadly explosives. He has had an intimate knowledge, apparently, of the doings of the Anarchist leaders. Pending the search those who have identified themselves with the Anarchist movement should be closely watched. The easiest way to keep them under observation is to put them under lock and key at the County Jail.

IN the secret circular which Mr. Powderly issued to the Knights of Labor the 13th of March last he clearly and repeatedly warned workingmen that they were premature in their eight-hour demands. He says: "No matter what advantages we gain by the strike, it is only scattering the symptoms; it does not eradicate the system and therefore fails in effecting a cure. The only natural consequence is a relapse, and a relapse always leaves more suffering and a weaker patient than before." "It is claimed that this is a year for concessions and advances. Be that as it may, we cannot force them by striking." "We must not fritter away our strength and miss the golden opportunity to crown every effort with success by rushing into useless strikes. Your scale of prices must stand as they are for the present if you cannot raise them by any other process than a strike." In another place he says: "Assemblies of the Knights of Labor must not strike for the eight-hour system May 1 under the impression that they are obeying orders from headquarters, for such an order was not and will not be given. Neither employer nor employé is educated to the necessities for the short-hour plan."

Upon every occasion that he has spoken Mr. Powderly has pronounced the whole business premature and advised workingmen to wait for five years and meanwhile to read, study, and inform themselves on the relations of labor and capital. His words have been prophecies which have come true, and workingmen are now beginning to see that he was right and that they have made a mistake in running after labor demagogs and Socialistic agitators. They must either make the short-hour and long-pay system universal or they must universally drop it. They have done wisely in adopting the latter alternative and waiting until some future time for the realization of their hopes. Meanwhile they should follow Mr. Powderly's advice—give up strikes, abandon all Socialistic and Anarchistic doctrines, boycott liquor, and study and consider.

DISCUSSING the American-Canadian fisheries dispute the *Pall Mall Gazette* says "the Canadians have the best of the argument in the wording of the convention (of 1818), but the American contention that the word "bay" cannot be held applicable to a great arm of the sea like the Bay of Fundy is very strong. . . . It would be difficult seriously to contend that the bay, which is fifty miles wide and 150 miles long, was one of such "bays and harbors" as those into which the convention permitted American fishing-boats to run for wood, water, shelter, or repairs." The *Gazette* suggests that "this eminently arguable case" be submitted to an international tribunal composed of Englishmen and Americans. It wants no "foreigners" to arbitrate on the question. English-speaking communities in its opinion should settle their little differences without calling in outsiders. The *Gazette* goes further and suggests "a central authoritative tribunal" for settling all such disputes as the interpretation of treaties and conventions. The council might consist of five members, two to be appointed by the Supreme Court of the United States, two by the Judicial Committee of the British Privy Council, and the fifth to be selected by the four thus chosen. The *Gazette*, which dreams of the ultimate union of all English-speaking peoples, if not under a common flag—in what Dion Boucicault calls continental federation—thinks that a tribunal of the kind suggested "would bind the Empire and the Republic together by the simple means of an international Supreme Court of appeal," whose decisions would carry weight on both sides of the Atlantic. "Either or both disputants could accept its verdict without any sense of having lowered the flag or sacrificed the National honor." There can be no doubt that the English feeling of amity to the United States has grown at a great rate in recent years, but hardly to the extent that warrants the rather gushing proposition of the London paper.

NOTWITHSTANDING the failure of the Mayor to veto the last action of the Council declaring in favor of continuing the present system of scavenging, it is quite probable that the contract system, by which from $40,000 to $50,000 can be saved to the city, will be adopted. The vote in the Council Monday night in favor of suspending the rules to take action on Ald. [illegible]'s motion indicates that a majority of the Council favor the economical plan. [illegible] The failure of the Mayor to veto the minority report adopted last week, coupled with the failure of the Health Department to present the report called for by Ald. [illegible]'s order in anything like a satisfactory shape, seems to indicate that Harrison, notwithstanding his professions, is in favor of the old rotten methods.

THE steamship and railway agents who are eager to bring from Europe to America any class capable of paying steerage rates may not be the highest type of patriots, after all.

JUDGING from the success Congress has had with bills this session, [illegible]

THE Cleveland *Plaindealer* (Dem.) says the action of the Ohio Senate unseating the [illegible] from Hamilton County [illegible]

The belief is spreading that the Democratic Senators absconded for the express purpose of allowing the Republicans to unseat the four Hamilton County frauds and reorganize the Senate, as they did not want to go on the record in their defense in the face of the [illegible] mass of proof of a fraudulent election. They have escaped this responsibility, and are now in position to howl at the Republicans. [illegible] They believe that the Republicans will now be obliged to legislate on the liquor question, and that no matter what position they may take they will either offend the Prohibitionists for not going far enough, or the Germans for going too far. [illegible]

ALD. [illegible] of the Third Ward promises to be a very useful member of the Council. The ordinance which he introduced Monday night making it unlawful to tear up the streets for more than two blocks in length to lay pipes, gas mains, telegraph and telephone wires, etc., is a timely one, and his remarks as to the annoyance, inconvenience, and loss entailed on citizens through the objectionable operations were to the point. The ordinance ought to be amended so as to limit the tearing up to one block. [illegible] [illegible]

THERE is no chance for the eight-hour movement in Chicago unless all the cities that compete with her for business shall adopt substantially the same scale of hours and wages. Why could not the workmen foresee so plain and obvious a fact in time to avert the disastrous blunder they have committed? It is simply impossible for Chicago to work under the eight-hour system in competition with ten-hour cities. It seems strange that any man could suppose that it might be done.

IT looks now as if the eight-hour-work-ten-hour-pay experiment will be a thing of the past before the end of this month.

IT is just as easy to make water run uphill as to force a manufacturer to pay ten hours' wages for eight hours' work who has to compete with houses who get ten hours' work for the old pay.

THE senior Democratic print is not pleased with [illegible]

[illegible]

IT is rumored that the Democratic members of the Ohio Senate intend to resign. They ought to do so, without exception, and allow their constituencies to send men to the Legislature who will not disgrace the State. [illegible]

SPIES, the Anarchist, is said to have no appetite for his food in the jail. [illegible]

SINCE glove-fights are under the eye of the law, [illegible]

THE trial of Brooks for the murder of Preller in the Southern Hotel has begun in St. Louis, [illegible]

CURRENT NOTES.

A little Scotch boy, on being rescued by a [illegible]

[illegible]

"There is a sad state of affairs in Russia," [illegible]

One of the most curious trials of the early [illegible]

[illegible]

A story is told that a clergyman of the Church of England [illegible]

On Lorillard's property, Tuxedo Park, [illegible]

"I see that you are in mourning [illegible]

Yesterday morning the *Times*, [illegible]

PERSONALS.

It is rumored in Washington that [illegible]

Mrs. Langtry is still talked about in [illegible]

Simon Cameron had a great dinner [illegible]

William [illegible] Vanderbilt had a big [illegible]

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald*, which [illegible]

FOREIGN NOTES.

Americans continue to [illegible]

Proceedings, it is said, are about to be begun by a Frenchman [illegible]

Apropos of the London Colonial Exhibition, [illegible]

A Paris [illegible] says: A new [illegible]

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

GENERAL DISAPPOINTMENT AT MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

[illegible]

REVOLUTIONARY RELICS.

[illegible]

MORE RAIN.

It Is Expected in Chicago and Vicinity Today.

[illegible]

FOREIGN NOTES.

A Big Crash.

[illegible]

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

[illegible]

C. T. IMPROVED MODE OF MOVING. Y. Co

[illegible]

TO COAL DEALERS.

[illegible]

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER
State and Madison-sts.

PARASOLS
SELLING
WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.
$1.56, $2.56, $3.56!

Worth up to Fifteen Dollars!

Alpine Parasols!
Tourist Parasols!
Alameda Parasols!
Coaching Parasols!

CORNER State and Madison-sts.

GRAND SALE of Parasols!
Without Regard to Cost!
TODAY!
Sale begins at 9:30
Prompt, not before.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER
State and Madison-sts.

PARASOLS
SELLING
WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.
$1.56, $2.56, $3.56!

Lace Covered Parasols!
Lace Trimmed Parasols!
Pongee Parasols!
Fancy Parasols!
And Everything in the Parasol Line.

Worth up to Fifteen Dollars!

CORNER State and Madison-sts.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.
Madison and Peoria-sts.

JACKETS
MARKED DOWN.
$5.00 $5.00
At this price we offer the most serviceable, desirable, and nobby Jackets shown this season in
Novelty Boucle Cloths!
SUPERIOR MAKE,
PERFECT FITTING,
LATEST SHAPES,
WITH
ELEGANT BUTTONS AND SATIN FACED
Sold until this week
At $8.00.

GREAT ATTRACTION
In Mfgrs. Sample line of
MANTLES
HALF PRICE AT HALF PRICE
Prices, $8.50, $12, $18, $22.50.
Worth Double.

LOOK AROUND It Pays!
BEFORE BUYING It Pays!

[illegible]

BARGAINS
IN SECOND-HAND
Pianos.
We have a large stock of second-hand Pianos, which we have taken in exchange for new ones, and are offering them at low prices.
W. W. Kimball Co.
State & Adams-sts.

MANDEL BROTHERS
117 to 123 State-st.

Shoe Department
Second Floor.

SPECIAL OFFER
OF A
Manufacturer's Entire Line
OF
LADIES' SHOES,
In sizes [illegible]
In French Kid, Kid Foxed, and Brush Kid, Opera and Common-Sense Heel,
$3.00 a pair.
Real value [illegible]

500 pairs of Ladies' Hand-Sewed Kid Newport Tie and Button Slippers
$1.50 a pair.
Former price [illegible]

50 cases Children's Kid and Straight Goat Spring-Heel Button Shoes, Flexible Soles,
$1.25 a pair.
INSPECTION INVITED.
MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Imported Beer!
[illegible]
FRED. MOLLENDER & CO.,
[illegible]

SCHLEICHER, SCHUMM & CO.,
MAKERS OF THE
"OTTO" GAS ENGINE,
REMOVED TO
128 Washington-st.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye
[illegible]

MASON & HAMLIN
IMPROVED
UPRIGHT
PIANOS
New Method of Stringing.
[illegible]
MASON & HAMLIN COMPANY,
149 WABASH AVENUE.

TO RENT!
DESIRABLE OFFICES
IN
TRIBUNE BUILDING.
Apply to WM. C. DOW, Room 10.

TO RENT.
[illegible]

PARIS DRESSES AND MANTLES,
[illegible]

MEN'S
UNDERWEAR,
Hosiery, Handk'fs, &c.
ALL QUALITIES.
Largest stocks and lowest prices in America.
WILSON BROS.,
113 & 115 State-st.

Furniture Moving!
[illegible]
[illegible]

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE QUESTION OF PERCENTAGES.

[illegible]

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

[illegible]

A LITTLE SUFFERER

Cleansed, Purified, and Beautified by the Cuticura Remedies.

[illegible]

ITCH

[illegible]

Choking Catarrh.

[illegible]

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

CRYING WOMEN

[illegible]

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

NOVELTIES IN

French Satines

[illegible]

25 cts.

French Lawns,

[illegible]

Price, 12½ cts.

City of Paris

STATE AND WASHINGTON STS.

CHICAGO.

[illegible]

COOK'S

GRAND EXCURSION

[illegible]

NICKEL PLATING.

[illegible]

CHICAGO NICKEL WORKS.

[illegible]

NOW

IS THE TIME

WHEN MANY ARE IN NEED OF

Furniture!

Our stock has never been so large, and our prices never so low, as at present.

Chamber Suits

By the Hundreds.

Dining-room Furniture

In immense quantities.

Parlor Pieces

To suit all.

Hall and Library Furniture

In endless variety.

Special attention given to furnishing Summer Houses.

Call and we will convince you of these

FACTS.

SPIEGEL & CO.,

249 & 251 State-st.

Purify Your Blood

[illegible]

Hood's Sarsaparilla

[illegible]

The Best Spring Medicine

[illegible]

Cures Scrofula

[illegible]

Various Ulcer

[illegible]

Hood's Sarsaparilla

[illegible]

100 Doses for One Dollar

BAKER'S

BREAKFAST

COCOA.

[illegible]

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

[illegible]

ARTISTIC

Wall Paper

AT

RETAIL.

S. A. Maxwell & Co.,

134 & 136 Wabash-av.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD

[illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

SEASON TICKETS

FOR THE

AMERICAN OPERA CO.

[illegible]

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.

[illegible]

LYDIA THOMPSON, IN OXYGEN.

[illegible]

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.

THE SALE OF

Season Tickets

[illegible]

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA COMPANY

[illegible]

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S

SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.

[illegible]

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S

WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM.

[illegible]

CHICAGO BALL PARK.

BASE-BALL.

BOSTON vs. CHICAGO.

[illegible]

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

[illegible]

NAT C. GOODWIN!

The Skating Rink

[illegible]

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

[illegible]

HERNE'S "MINUTE MEN."

IMPORTANT SPECIAL NOTICE.

[illegible]

MADISON-ST. THEATRE.

CHICAGO HOME OPERA CO. in

MASCOT.

[illegible]

COLUMBIA THEATRE.

[illegible]

THE BLACK HUSSAR.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON BOULEVARD RINK.

[illegible]

PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.

[illegible]

CRITERION THEATRE.

[illegible]

MISS MATTIE VICKERS

[illegible]

STANHOPE & EPSTEAN'S

[illegible]

Lilliputian Novelty Company

[illegible]

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

John A. Stevens in Passion's Slave

[illegible]

STANDARD THEATRE.

[illegible]

OUR BOYS AND OUR GIRLS

THE MOST FAMOUS BATTLE

SHILOH!

[illegible]

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

STORAGE.

[illegible]

PATENTS.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS—MALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

[illegible]

WANTED—MALE HELP.

[illegible]

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

[illegible]

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

[illegible]

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

[illegible]

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

[illegible]

PROFESSIONAL.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—FLATS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—FLATS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

[illegible]

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

ACCOUNTANTS.

[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

TO EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN.

[illegible]

MALIGNING A DEAD MAN.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.—[Special.] [illegible]

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

[illegible]

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT AND FLOUR.

[illegible]

IT PLEASES PITTSBURG.

[illegible]

HE TOOK TWO LIVES.

[illegible]

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

[illegible]

DEATHS.

[illegible]

A TWO DAYS' SALE.

Mothers, Take Notice.

Mothers are judicious buyers. They look after the quality. Price, no matter how low, means nothing without the quality. You read the papers and exclaim, "Oh! how cheap," and when you see the article you wouldn't carry it home.

No such disappointment at Wilde's Clothing House.

We are going to offer you a bargain at such a low price that you will want to carry the goods home, also send all your friends along.

Boys' Norfolk Suits.

Knee Pant Suits, age 4 to 12 years,

$3.50. $3.50.

A handsome-fitting, stylish, natty suit, a dark blue with just a sprinkling of white, full belt, pleats, &c., made to sell at $5.50, but you can have them for two days at $3.50.

Boys' [illegible] Corduroy Knee Pants, for two days, at [illegible]

A big lot Child's Cass. Knee Pants, [illegible]

Lot cheap Blue and Gray Sailor Suits, $1 and $1.50

Lot Boys' [illegible] Cassimere Suits, for two days, [illegible]

More bargains to follow.
Send for 32-page Fashion Book.

JAMES WILDE JR. & CO.,
Cor. State & Madison.
FRANK REED, Manager.

By POMEROY, GOE & CO.,

Chattel Mortgage Sale,

This Wednesday Morning at 10 o'clock,

1465 Wabash-av.,
ELEGANT FURNITURE
14-ROOM RESIDENCE
AT AUCTION!

[illegible]

POMEROY, GOE & CO., Auctioneers.

W. T. MOORE & CO.
122 and 124 State St.

MANUFACTURER'S Forced Sale.

Having bought at our own price the entire stock of an Eastern Manufacturer of Ladies' and Children's Muslin Underwear, who was forced to sell owing to overproduction and slow sales, we are able to offer for the next three days

BARGAINS

In Ladies' and Children's Underwear that have never been equaled before in this city. We call special attention to the quality and finish of this lot. They are all of the latest designs. This will be a sale when lookers will become purchasers. We suggest to out-of-town customers to send their orders at once, as this lot will not last long.

CORSET COVERS, [illegible] pleat centre, clusters of fine tucks, finished round band with fine Hamburg Edging; worth 75 cents	42c
CORSET COVERS, made of fine Cambric, with square front of solid embroid'y and finished round neck and front with fine Hamburg edging; worth $1.00	59c
DRAWERS, made of good soft finish muslin, with two clusters of tucks, finished with 5-inch Hamburg ruffle; worth 75 cents	45c
Mother Hubbard Gown, front of solid tucks, with fine Hamburg centre, finished around band and sleeves with fine Hamburg edging; worth $1.25	79c
Skirt made of extra fine soft finish muslin and cambric ruffle, with a cluster of 1/2 in tucks finished with [illegible] fine Hamburg edge; worth $2.25	$1.39
Chemise made of fine soft finished muslin, square front of solid embroidery, finished around band and sleeves with fine embroidery trimming; worth $1	42c
Drawers made of extra fine soft finish muslin, with a cluster of seven small tucks, finished with three in fine embroidery ruffle; worth $1.25	89c
Chemise made of extra fine soft finish muslin; sq. front of alternate rows of Hamburg and Tucking; finished around band and sleeves with fine Hamburg edging; worth $1.00	65c

W. T. MOORE & CO.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

TURKISH RUGS.

SECOND DAY'S SALE
At 10:30 This Morning
and 2:30 Afternoon
AT
130 & 132 Wabash-av.

The Most Elegant and Attractive Collection
CHOICE

**Oriental Rugs,
Carpets, and
Embroideries.**

A sale well worth the attention of buyers of really CHOICE articles.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

9:30 THIS MORNING,
AT OUR STORES,

GREAT CLEARING SALE!

New and Second-Hand Furniture,
A good line Carpets,
Upright and Square Pianos,
Ice Boxes, Ranges,
General Household Goods, and
General Merchandise.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., [illegible]

SALE AT AUCTION

[illegible]

HATS CHAS. W. BARNES' Celebrated Hats. [illegible]

Enormous Display
OF

STRAW GOODS

AT THE

Millinery Department
OF
"THE FAIR."

HATS, TURBANS, BONNETS,

In Every Popular Shape,
In All Desirable Colors,
And All Kinds of Braids,
AT THE

Lowest Prices
QUOTED THIS SEASON.

Milans at 39c to $2.39 each. Rough and Ready, 29c & 39c. Porcupines, Pearls, Tramways, Satin, Excelsior, and other combinations at from 49c to $1.95 each.

CHILDREN'S
TRIMMED GOODS.

An inspection of this Dept. will convince you our assortment is the largest and prices are the lowest in the city.

All that Fashion dictates in the way of

TRIMMINGS

We show at our usual unapproachable prices.

E. J. LEHMANN & CO.,
State-st., Adams-st., Dearborn-st.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.

Linen Dept.

Special Bargain
For present week.

Huck Towels,
[illegible] inch, plain white, hem fringes, regular $5 quality, at
$3.50 per doz.

Our Sale of Specialties in
Dinner Napkins
Is continued this week, and no more pronounced values have been offered in Chicago.

ASK YOUR GROCER
FOR THE

WARREN Entire Wheat Flour.

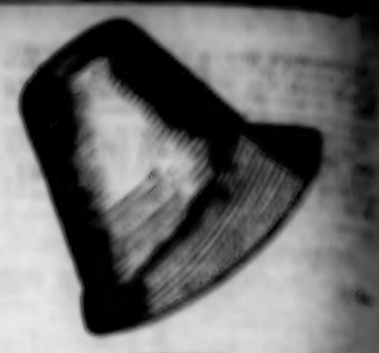
[illegible]

APPLETON MILLS CO.,
138 Lake-st., Chicago,
Sole Manufacturers.

SHIRTS,

Night-Shirts, Collars, and Cuffs. Largest stocks and lowest prices at
WILSON BROS.,
115 & 117 State-st.

Gas Fixtures and Gas Fitting
At the lowest possible prices at
WILMARTH'S
[illegible]



Business Suspended

In the MILLINERY trade, i. e., the Millinery Departments of all the large dry goods stores, as well as the establishments who make Millinery a specialty, are literally deserted since the

Bee-Hive
Have inaugurated their great

HAT SALE
AT
39
CENTS EACH.

The finest grade Milan Hat at
39 cts. Each.

Rough and Ready, in over thirty desirable shapes, at
39 cts. Each.

ALL the new and most desirable shapes, such as
Victoria, Alpine, Sparta, Belmont, Albion, Rival, Casino, Roman, Arlington, Cambridge, Avenue, Armorita, etc., etc.,
Are included in this sale at
39 cts. Each.

The Bee-Hive undersells the Jobber;
The Bee-Hive undersells the Manufacturer;
The Bee-Hive supplies the Retailer;
The Bee-Hive has the largest MILLINERY Dept.;
The Bee-Hive has the best assortment;
The Bee-Hive is determined to remain

THE
LEADING MILLINERY
Establishment in the Northwest.

172, 174, 176 and 178 State-st.
(Directly opposite Palmer House Entrance.)

WE MAKE "TO ORDER" MORE
SHIRTS
Than any other house in America. Satisfaction guaranteed on all grades.
WILSON BROS.
115 & 117 State-st.

STREETER BROS
$5
STATE AND MADISON

Improved sewed, hand finish, $5 in advance of custom shoes appreciated by business professional and business men and gentlemen of refined tastes. All modern styles, correct in every detail; equal in wear to those usually sold at $7. Economical to buy; give about a year's wear; any fit fitted to a certainty. Price Five Dollars.
134 State and 68 Madison.

TRELEAVEN and CO.
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
[illegible]

CANDY [illegible]

Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves [illegible]

25c Box [illegible]

PILES. [illegible]

GEN. GRANT AND THE WAR.

[illegible]

A MAN WITH A COUNTRY.

[illegible]

THE HOOSIERS WANT IT.

[illegible]

FROM THE NORTHWEST.

[illegible]

AN ENGLISH LIBEL SUIT.

Lord Walter Campbell, the Defendant, Has to Pay Damages.

[illegible]

THE DOMAIN OF JUSTICE.

[illegible]

THE RECORD.

[illegible]

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

[illegible]

BUILDING PERMITS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE

PRESTON BANK

DETROIT, MICH.

ESTABLISHED [illegible]
INCORPORATED [illegible]

(Successors to DAVID PRESTON & CO.)

Transacts a General Banking Business.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Officials of Counties, Cities, and School Townships about to issue bonds are invited to send full information of such proposed issues. If the information is satisfactory we will bid on bonds.

DAVID PRESTON,
President.

BANK
OF
British North America.

[illegible]

Paid Up Capital, - £1,000,000 Stg.
Surplus, - - - £[illegible] Stg.

[illegible]

Agency in Chicago: Royal Insurance Building.

[illegible]

A General Banking Business Transacted.

[illegible]

Mercantile Credits

[illegible]

PEABODY & CO.,
Stock Brokers,
20 New-st., New York.

STEPHEN PEABODY, [illegible] PEABODY,

[illegible]

Refer to FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO., Chicago.

Francis B. Peabody & Co.,
Mortgages,
Building Loans,
Investments.
No. 115 Dearborn-st.

BONDS.

[illegible]

100 Washington St., CHICAGO.

[illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN

[illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN

[illegible]

BUILDING LOANS

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

A. B. CHISOLM & CO.,

[illegible]

Office of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company.

[illegible]

Office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.

[illegible]

WANTED.

[illegible]

COMPETENT MEMBER BOARD OF TRADE

[illegible]

THE CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

[illegible]

BUSINESS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

MINING STOCKS.

[illegible]

MARKETS.

[illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

[illegible]

Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.

[illegible]

INMAN LINE
OCEAN STEAMSHIPS,

[illegible]

North German Lloyd S. S. Co.

[illegible]

The U. S. and Brazil Mail SS. Co.

[illegible]

GUION LINE

NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.

[illegible]

STATE LINE

[illegible]

EUROPE! EUROPE!!

[illegible]

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

[illegible]

WESTERN.

[illegible]

EASTERN.

[illegible]